

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1886

NUMBER 663

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS
OF
HEAVY
WARM
GOODS
FOR
COLD WEATHER!

Extraordinary
LOW
PRICES!

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

—Judge Crabtree is very much better to-day.

—The Adams Theatrical combination stop at the Washington House.

—Doctor Lloyd Shaw came out from Chicago last evening.

—An interesting sermon by the Rev. H. W. Beecher is printed in this paper to-day.

—Our neighbor over the street, M. H. Street, is talked of for alderman in the Second Ward. He would make a good officer.

—Charles Heaton has departed for his Dakota home to commence his spring work.

—Mrs. Daniel Knapp has been ill a couple of days but is better this afternoon.

—Mrs. Sheridan died at her home in Marion recently, aged eighty-one years. She was the mother of Mrs. Arthur McCristal.

—A little child came into one of the stores of our city and whispered to the proprietor: "Is the girl that owns the store in?"

—This year Easter for the first time since 1734 falls upon April 23, which is also St. Mark's Day. There is a concurrent tradition that a late Easter makes a late spring.

—Chas. W. Bell, of Amboy, will be a candidate before the Republican convention, next fall, for sheriff. Mr. Bell has had much experience in that line as city marshal of Amboy and as a deputy sheriff.

—The Amboy Journal says that Josiah Little has expended \$1600 in tiling his farm and informs us that the reclaimed land has more than repaid for the investment. Mr. Little's now has the finest drainage of any farm in Lee County.

—The State agricultural society has decided to hold a Farmers' Institute, whatever that may be, in each congressional district. Dixon with its plenty of good hotels and excellent railroad facilities should stand a fair chance of securing this meeting of the farmers.

—Philip Welch, while coupling cars at the Central depot, had his hand terribly lacerated by being caught between the bumpers. Phil. will probably lose his thumb. As we go to press a surgeon is preparing to dress the wound and amputate such fingers as he can not save.

The Adams combination deserve the crowded house they were greeted with last evening. W. E. Owens sang in his most happy mood and Harry F. Adams rendered the part of Pitticus most admirably. He is an accomplished comedian. Two additional actresses arrived to-day from Chicago and this will add much to the present pleasant company.

—From the Sterling Gazette we learn that on the return home from that city of the Prairieville folks, who had visited at Mr. and Mrs. Dr. O. Coe, Mrs. Herman Fischer, in attempting to alight from the vehicle, was thrown to the ground by reason of her feet becoming entangled in the lap robes, and received quite severe injuries to her back. She was seized with spasms, and it was several hours before her attending physician could relieve her. We are pleased to state that she is much better, and will in a few days have entirely recovered.

—Meetings are being held in the basement of the Baptist church every evening at half past seven o'clock. A cordial invitation extended.

Jones came into the office of the Water-Works Company. He was mad. His eyes gleamed with a baleful light. "What is the matter?" asked the clerk. "I want to tell you that I've found another fish in our water." "How large was the fish?" asked the clerk, blandly. "About an inch long. It's a shame and an outrage," "My dear sir, do you think that we can furnish you with whales ninety feet long every day for \$10 a year?"—*Texas Siftings*.

—We often admire the delicacy and refinement of pupil wit frequently reported in the press and we would not for a moment discourage such good humor, but THE TELEGRAPH has noticed that now and then our Beechers and Talmages and men of that ilk utter jokes that would not be tolerated outside of the pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Swing at one time delivered a lecture at one of our Dixon churches in which he cracked jokes on ministers and church members that would have lost to us many subscribers had the same pleasantries appeared in THE TELEGRAPH. They would have been considered quite sacrilegious had we printed them first; and still they were not so. This line of thought is called to mind upon reading the following which appears in the report of the proceedings of a minister's meeting in Chicago a day or so since. It is a bit of the Reverend Doctor Hatfield's wit:

"If a servant girl," says Dr. Hatfield, "shows weakness and allows herself to be tampered with [by a preacher] [laughter], is that any reason that the papers should spread the disgusting facts broadcast?" [Great and prolonged applause.]

We are quite free to agree with Brother Hatfield that it is not; and he is undoubtedly correct in his ideas of the duties of the press; but would it be out of place to suggest that a minister of the gospel has no more right to joke in a public meeting about "disgusting facts" than a newspaper has in its legitimate business of publishing the news. At least this would be true were it not for the fact that under the cloak of hypocrisy much is tolerated that could not be indulged in for a moment in a straight forward way.

—We regretted, as every newspaper editor probably does, that the candidates for the various offices to be voted for at the election next fall, nearly a year from this, should have started out on a canvass so early. We have too much of such contests in this country and people become weary of them. The names we have observed in the different papers throughout the county for the various county offices are, as we remember them: For County Clerk the present incumbent, Chas. H. Gardner. There are rumors that some others are talked of but we have no definite information on the subject, and will not take the chances of dragging them unwillingly before the public. We have heard no name mentioned for County Judge except his honor, Smith R. Farland, who now presides over that court. We have in the field for sheriff: Walter Little, of Brooklyn; Charles Bell, of Amboy and we presume Henry Woodgatt, of Dixon. We have not heard that the latter proposes to be a candidate but the people are certainly talking of him as among the favorites. The only candidate announced for the office of Treasurer is Charles H. Hughes, of Palmyra, but we have been informed by good authority that Sheriff Edwards will probably take his chances with the rest in the race for that office. Whether or not Mr. Edwards will submit his name to the Republican convention, we are not advised. The coronor, who generally brings up the rear on the county ticket and is not therefore, as Hamlet's grave digger would have him, "a crowner," holds over this year and will not take a hand. The office of Superintendent of schools will probably be contested for by Prof. P. M. James, of Amboy, and the gentleman who now examines teachers for competency, Samuel J. Howe.

Besides the county officers to be elected next fall there will also be voted for a State Superintendent of schools and a State Treasurer; member of Congress; and also three Representatives to the Legislature and a Senator from this the nineteenth district. For Senator, Judge J. D. Crabtree, of this city, has been very highly recommended by nearly all the newspapers of the county. The names of S. H. Bethea and Col. A. P. Dysart have also been mentioned in that connection, but Judge Crabtree, we believe, is the only one mentioned as a candidate. For the Lower House of the general assembly we have heard mentioned the

names of J. W. Watts, of Ashton; James Thompson, of Paw Paw; Samuel Dysart, of Franklin; and Major Downing, of this city. We presume that General Henderson will have no opposition that will interfere with his being returned as member of Congress, an office he has filled with such marked success and general satisfaction to the people. There, now, reader, you have the Republican candidates, so far as they have been developed, for the various county offices to be voted for next fall. If we have missed any names in our hasty review THE TELEGRAPH is prepared to be forgiven and it will apologize handsomely at the rate of five dollars for each announcement. We speak of this pecuniary matter in no sordid desire to force the question upon any candidate, but merely to call the attention of each gentleman named to the fact that this notice to him is equivalent to a donation of five dollars from the printer. That is to say, our advertising rates for such an advertisement as this now given would amount to, ordinarily, seventy-five or eighty dollars, but owing to the liberality of our brother newspaper men in making gratuitous announcements for the various candidates we are compelled to drop into the custom and give the ambitious gentlemen named the freedom of the press. But it is the way of the world. The most generous souls on earth are the good newspaper men. No other class do such gratuitous work.

—THE TELEGRAPH is not well up in church formula, or church lore, but it believes that there is such a term in the Episcopal glossary as "hypothetical" baptism, the name given in that church to baptism when administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. Well, we premise, with the the remark that the baptism to which we are about to refer is not, we believe, in any sense whatever a case of that sort. If we receive a correct version of the affair it was a real for sure one. However this morning that the Rev. John Wilkinson had broken through the ice in crossing the river at Grand Detour and had escaped with only the discomforts of a thorough ducking that we might as well laugh while we sympathize with the Reverend gentleman and therefore the thought followed that the affair was not in any manner a "hypothetical baptism;" and if it was there need not be another as the immersion of our esteemed friend was quite thorough. We did not dare to ask the particulars of the accident, knowing full well, if we did, that the item would be suppressed by "special request." Therefore, particulars in our next, perhaps.

"Mrs. Dusenberry, here's an account of fifty boys found in the hold of a schooner just in from Bremen. They were thirty-five days without food."

"Good gracious, Mr. Dusenberry! Why, it's awful! Little German boys, were they?"

No, Carboys!

—Our Washington dispatches will give us a few words about Hennepin to-day.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Knights of Labor of Chicago are boycotting the Chinese laundries in that town.

A Berlin cablegram announces the illness of Count von Moltke, chief marshal of the empire.

California wheat sold Wednesday on the Mersey at 41 shillings 6 pence per quarter, the lowest price ever known.

A mob said to be composed of Metis raided two stores at Paspébiac, Quebec, and carried off 200 barrels of flour.

Rev. Jesse B. Braley, of Nortonville, Ky., drowned himself at St. Louis to forestall an investigation into his private habits.

Count De Lesséps, on arriving at Colon, Wednesday, was greeted by the entire official staff of the Panama Canal company.

A quarrel has occurred in London, on account of the Crawford divorce case, between Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke.

In a cigar factory in New York where a strike is in progress there were found three dynamite cartridges and a bottle of giant powder.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Paris over the order of Emperor William prohibiting the production in Germany of the drama "Sedan."

Fire destroyed fifteen houses at Augusta, Wis., and the extensive nail-works at Crescent, Pa., the losses at each place being about \$40,000.

The coinage committee of the house of representatives, by a vote of 7 to 6, voted down a proposition to report adversely on the suspension of silver coinage.

One of the party of ten Indian lads, fresh from school at Philadelphia, died Wednesday morning at the Northwestern station in Chicago. His remains will be taken to Pine Ridge agency.

Mrs. John L. Adair, the white wife of a leading Indian, has been installed as postmistress at Tablequah, Indian Territory.

displacing a red man who was rendered ineligible for lack of citizenship.

Thomas Kane & Co., school furniture dealers of Chicago, have found Freeman Pollard, son of R. B. Pollard the Indiana trustee bond swindler, in Kansas and collected of him the amount they were beaten out of. The elder Pollard is in Europe.

Several members of the Horse-Thief association at Parsons, Kan., spent a night in an out-lying school house to catch some of the tramps who had been gathering there. One of these unfortunates was intimidated with shot-guns, tried by the vigilantes, and given twenty-two lashes.

Since Noah Porter resigned the presidency of Yale college there has been a struggle between the alumni and the clergy for the control of the institution. Mason Young, a well-known graduate, has published a letter charging the corporation with neglect and incapacity in financial matters.

A bill prepared by the lieutenant governor of Virginia to facilitate the settlement of the debt of that commonwealth was Wednesday introduced in the state senate. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners to fasten upon West Virginia one-third of the indebtedness at the outbreak of the war.

The Pennsylvania Will Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has decided to appeal from the decision of the supreme court in the Duncan case, by which the company was held to be responsible under the new state constitution for consequential damages resulting from the taking of property for the public use. The appeal will be on the ground that the provision referred to impairs the validity of contract.

BETTS AND HIS BISHOP.

More Trouble Growing Out of the Jardine Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The Jardine war has broken out afresh in the Episcopal church here. Rev. George C. Betts, pastor of Trinity Episcopal church, who delivered the funeral oration at Kansas City at the Jardine obsequies, has received notice by letter from Bishop Robertson that he (the bishop) would not confirm a class which Father Betts is to present for confirmation during the Lenten season unless the pastor retracts certain statements in that funeral oration reflecting on the bishop in connection with the Jardine trial. Father Betts Wednesday sent the bishop a reply to the effect that his language at the funeral of Jardine had been misconstrued, and that the bishop was going out of his way when he inferred that the sentence "Priestly hands are steep in his blood" referred to him. He refused to retract or apologize, as he had neither said nor done anything which demanded a retraction or an apology. Father Betts has received a call from Louisville and will probably remove to that city soon.

The Export of Percheron Horses.

The French have looked with alarm upon the steady export of Percheron horses to the United States; but the most prominent breeders there now say that the progeny of these horses raised in the United States are an improvement upon their sires, and that it is profitable to re-import. It is known that Napoleon III. used to import Percheron horses from Vermont for the postchaises which he used so much, as Gen. Fleury, his master of the horse, found them much superior to the Mecklenburg horses, more generally in use.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. Parnell's Daily Mail.

Mr. Parnell, it is said, probably receives the largest mail and sends the fewest replies of any similarly conspicuous politician in the world.

The Berlin police authorities have forbidden all public performances in theatres and circuses with trained lions and other wild animals.

FRANCIS FORSYTH desires to inform his friends that he will be a candidate Collector at the coming spring election, and would like the support of his friends.

Wringers repaired at ATKINS & BENNETT. 646.

Machine repairing and experimental machinery made to order. Scales refitted at ATKINS & BENNETT'S. 646.

CLOSING OUT.

We are closing out the entire stock of "Dry Goods" at the Park's store. All reports to the contrary are false. During the continuance of this sale you can get "great bargains" in first class goods. CHAS. H. HUGHES, Adm.

Gas, water pipes and pump repairs at ATKINS & BENNETT'S. 646.

House to Rent.

A good twelve room house, barn and necessary outbuildings complete; rent reasonable. Enquire of 6621 18481f LUDWIG BAKER.

For Sale.

One Single Buggy Harness; (nearly new) 1 single work harness; 1 light single wagon. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash. S. D. PORTER. 6621f

Bus Line for Sale.

A. Gage offers at private sale the entire stock of carriages, horses, and harness now used in his Hack-Line business.

The firm of J. H. and C. A. Todd is dissolved this day by limitation and mutual consent. JAMES H. TODD, Feb. 13th, 1886. CHAS. A. TODD.

All persons indebted to the above named firm will please call and settle immediately with either party.

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

ARE SELLING.

CLOAKS, Flannels, Blankets

And many kinds of

WINTER GOODS

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

CALL AND SEE.

BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

All Ready!

We are now ready to supply our customers with the

Great Cough Cure,

HIGGINS' PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM

Try It: Price 50c

COAL.

—THE BEST OF—

Hard Coal Soft Coal Cord Wood

Fire Kindling by Cord or Bundle.

—AND—

Patent Fire Kindler.

We propose to give Good Coal and Good Weight for Good Pay, and always at the LOWEST PRICE.

Orders by telephone promptly attended to and your patronage most respectfully solicited. Office and Yard Between R. R. Depots, Dixon, Ill.

TELEPHONE NO. 19.

L. D. PITCHER, Prop.

S. D. PORTER, Agt.

HARRY F. ADAMS'

COMBINATION.

—AT—

Dixon Opera House

TO-NIGHT

In the Beautiful Western Drama, in four acts, entitled

M'LISS!

Admission.....10 Cents
Reserved Seats.....20 Cents

Reserved Seats can be procured at Theo. J. Hyde & Co's.

MUST HAVE THE PAPERS, OR THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS WILL BE REJECTED.

The Attorney General's Letter Brings Things to a Head—The House Takes Porter Again—Hennepin Canal Re- ported—Perfecting the Education Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The Republican senatorial caucus was in session for two hours Wednesday for the purpose of determining upon the line of policy to be pursued concerning the refusal of the attorney general to comply with the demand of the senate, and also the course to be pursued in the event that the president declines to furnish information in regard to suspended officials.

They agreed to report resolutions setting forth that the action of the attorney general was a violation of all precedents and usages by the government, and it was the right of the senate to have this information. Secondly, that, in case the president refused to comply with the request of the senate for all information called for concerning suspended officers, the senate would regard such refusal as unwarranted, and that they in return would refuse to confirm the successors of such suspended persons.

They also adopted a resolution condemning the action of the government in removing Union soldiers and the appointment of civilians in their places.

The caucus seems to have been harmonious and to have added some strength to Senator Edmunds, but he has not yet got his colleagues into that warlike frame of mind in which he wants them. The indications, however, are that there will be substantial unanimity in support of Senator Edmunds' report on the note of the attorney general refusing to send papers to the senate, and the Republican senators will see to it that Democrats nominated to succeed Republicans who have been removed for causes not explained to the senate are not confirmed. This is the point that Senator Edmunds is aiming at, and while several of the Republican senators are reluctant to engage in a fight with the administration, Senator Edmunds will probably get all of them to maintain this position. It has been proposed that the senate summon the members of the cabinet before them with instructions to bring the desired papers, and it has also been proposed that the senate inaugurate its own investigations into the manner in which the removed officials performed their duties, but neither of these plans seems feasible. If the members of the cabinet came before senate committees but did not bring the papers, the Republican senators would not be prepared to consign them to the dungeon for contempt. The proposed investigations would take too much time and trouble. By refusing to confirm appointees whose predecessors were removed, the causes for which action the president refuses to give to the senate, the Republicans feel that they can inflict the maximum of discomfort on the enemy with the minimum of discomfort to themselves.

In executive session of the senate Wednesday afternoon a resolution was reported by Mr. Edmunds from the committee on judiciary, calling upon the attorney general for the papers on file in the department of justice relating to the appointment of Solicitor General Goode. Mr. Edmunds stated that there had been filed with the committee charges against Mr. Goode of a character which made it necessary to have some information from the department, showing the endorsements he had received, etc., before action could be taken. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS.

Resume of the Day's Transactions in the Capitol Building.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—A bill introduced in the senate Wednesday by Hoar appropriating \$250,000 for a monument to Gen. Grant in this city was referred to the library committee. A bill punishing trespasses on Indian lands by fine and imprisonment was passed. It is intended for the benefit of "boomers." The educational bill was amended as follows: providing that no money shall be paid to a state until it agrees to the provisions of the bill. Putting into the hands of the state legislatures the application of the money for normal education; striking out the clause requiring the states to keep up the standard of education after the bill ceases to operate. An amendment was offered requiring state governors to report to the secretary of the interior each year all facts as to school population that are usual in such reports, pending which the senate went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

The bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Gen. Grant was reported favorably to the house. Murphy of Iowa reported a bill accepting the proposed grant of the Illinois & Michigan canal to use as part of the Illinois & Mississippi River canal. A bill was also reported increasing the pension for deafness, and the bill reducing the fee for money orders of \$5 and less to 6 cents, and one providing that settlers restricted to less than 160 acres may make additional entry and get patents without further proof, etc., were passed. McKee offered as a substitute for the bill forfeiting those portions of the land grant the Atlantic & Pacific railway which are contiguous to the uncompleted portions of the road, a bill forfeiting the entire grant. The Fitz John Porter bill then came up and speeches were made against it by Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Thomas of Illinois, and for it by Laird of Nebraska, Oates of Alabama, and Weber of New York, after which the house adjourned.

BULL RUN REVIEWED

By a Man Who Had a Hand in the Fight—McDowell's Opportunity.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—Most of the day in the house Wednesday was occupied by speeches for and against the Fitz John Porter bill. The first was made by Laird of Nebraska, who devoted considerable time to a review of Gen. Grant's change of front, declaring that the general was justified by the facts and concluding by saying that when the roll was called he would still follow the "old commander" and vote as he believed.

Gen. Grant would vote as he were present.

Kelley of Pennsylvania said Porter had forgotten his duty to his country in envy of his commanding officer, and had acknowledged that there was no denying the fact that he "was not loyal to Pope." "Think," he exclaimed, in conclusion, "of Phil Sheridan being where Porter was; think of Hancock; think of any soldier that you and I and all of us are ready to honor, living through the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of that month of August, and then appealing to the country to obliterate the findings of a court which Abraham Lincoln, in his humanity, was constrained to approve."

Oates of Alabama, made a speech in support of the bill, and he was listened to with great attention, as he based his argument

upon his personal knowledge of the incidents of the 29th of August. In a quiet, deliberate manner, he described the assaults made upon that day. There had been a good deal of fighting, but there had been no general engagement in the sense in which that term was usually employed. It was insisted that Porter had had been in fault for not making an attack on that day. The opportunity of victory had been lost when early on the morning of the 29th of August, Gens. McDowell and Porter, with their united forces did not interpose in front of Longstreet at Gainesville. They had together a greater number of men than Longstreet, and by interposing they would have delayed his union with Jackson. But he did not think that even that interposition would have given the victory to Pope, for Jackson had a strong position from which he could not have been driven. Porter was not to blame for failing to interpose, for McDowell ranked him, and if any one was to blame, it was McDowell. He admitted that, in a strict sense of military discipline, Porter had disobeyed orders, but the punishment had been too severe.

Hennepin Gets a Start.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The Hennepin canal bill favorably reported Wednesday from the committee on railways and canals, provides for two events: first, the acceptance by the United States of the Illinois and Michigan canal and its enlargement and deepening; and, secondly, the construction of the Hennepin canal, forming a continuous water transportation from Chicago to the Mississippi river. The bill is now placed upon its own merits, and if the scheme to have the government enlarge the Erie canal is not attached as a rider to the Hennepin bill, the latter will have a good prospect of success in the house.

The Capital Wants a World's Fair.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—A meeting of representative citizens was held at Willard's hotel Wednesday night, to take preliminary steps looking to make this city the nucleus for a world's fair in 1892, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. A bill to inaugurate this project will be introduced in congress at an early date, granting all states and territories grounds for state and territorial building; also granting ground for similar purposes to the sister republics of Spanish America, the empire of Brazil, and the Dominion of Canada.

Women Suffragists' Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage association met at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday, at the Universalist church, in this city. Miss Susan B. Anthony presided in the absence of Mrs. Stanton. The evening session was addressed by Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska, on "Woman Suffrage and the Labor Question;" Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of this city, on "The Advance of Woman," followed by Miss Ada C. Sweet, of Chicago, and Miss Anthony.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate Wednesday: Frank I. Phelps, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lacrosse, Wis.; Alfred B. Judd, to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis.; William M. Campbell, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Minnesota. Edward Ferguson, pension agent at Milwaukee, and Edward L. Carson, Indian agent at Ouray, Utah, have resigned.

Will Not Recommend Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The subcommittee of the house committee on post-offices and post-roads having charge of the postal telegraph question have agreed to report adversely to the full committee on all propositions for the building or purchase of telegraph lines by the government. The committee will recommend additional legislation regarding the transmission of telegrams over lines owned by land grant or subsidized railroads.

Abolishing State Rights in Colombia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A very important modification in the constitution of the country which has for fifty years been known as the United States of Colombia has lately been adopted in Bogota. Under the constitution now abandoned the country was divided into nine separate independent and sovereign states. The lately adopted modification of the constitution restores to the country the name it bore fifty years ago, "The Republic of Colombia." The first article states: "The sovereignty rests solely and exclusively in the nation."

It gives to the various states or sections into which the country may subsequently be divided municipal powers alone. The preservation of public order, is vested solely in the national government, which alone can maintain an army and navy. The whole purport of the modification is the centralization of power, and its object to render revolution arising from the rivalry or jealousy or ambition of any one state impossible.

Not So Bad as Supposed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Further details received from Point Pleasant show that the railroad accident Tuesday on the Ohio Central resulted in the death of one man—Mr. Humphreys, of Poca, W. Va., and that several other passengers received slight injuries. The passenger-car fell into a stream, thoroughly drenching all the passengers.

Let Rossa Beware!

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—It is understood that Ysolt Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa a year ago, and who was committed to the Middletown Insane asylum, is greatly improved, and will soon be released.

TROUBLES OF TOILERS.

LABOR AND CAPITAL AT LOGGER- HEADS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Coke-Drawers Willing to Make Peace on Conditions—Paying Off the McCormick Hands—Trouble in the Shoemaking Section—Demands and Concessions.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 18.—Three hundred of the striking cokers from Morewood and Standard mines assembled at Texas Wednesday. The proposition from the syndicate presented to the convention at Scottsdale Tuesday, was fully explained in the English, German and Hungarian languages. It was then voted upon and rejected unanimously. A resolution was then unanimously adopted that they would return to work at once if the company, in addition to giving the advance on the 1st of March, would secure the release of those of their number now in jail, awaiting trial, and promise not to discharge leaders in strikes.

Payed Their Weekly Wages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Pay-day was observed as usual, Wednesday, at the McCormick reaper works, where the lockout is in force. Most of the 1,400 ex-employees were about the works all day, and spent the time, for the most part, in talking and drinking beer. It took all the afternoon to pay off the men. They were paid for the week ending last Friday night, in pursuance of the usual custom, thus allowing time to make up the pay roll and giving the men their money at a time when they would be most likely to take it home to their families. The amount paid out to the men Wednesday was nearly \$15,000. The envelopes averaged a little over \$10 each.

Good for the Workmen.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 18.—The management of the Popenah mills at Taftville have granted the employees' demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages and a reduction of hours of labor to sixty per week, after March 1. The Shetucket company has raised wages 5 per cent. in addition to the 5 per cent. recently given.

ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Renfrew Manufacturing company, which is one of the largest manufacturers of gingham and tablecloths in the country, has raised the wages of operatives 10 per cent., to date from March 1. The increase will amount to \$60,000. The men had not asked for more pay.

Southern Pacific Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The strike of the brakemen and freight-handlers against the Southern Pacific railroad continues, and the road has given notice that it can receive no more freight for Texas or California. The steamers of the company for New York and Havana are unable either to load or unload. Wednesday the wheels of the Grand Lake coal company, supplying the railroad with coal, struck. They will be followed by a general strike of all the coal-wheelers in town, some 3,000 in number.

Conceded the Advance.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—A strike occurred Wednesday morning among the yard men of the Louisville & Nashville road, in this city. The men were ordered out by the Knights of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen on account of the company's refusal to grant an advance of 25 cents per day in wages. For six hours the trains lay idle in the yards, when the company at 3 p. m. conceded the advance, and all the men went to work.

Trouble at the Shoe Factories.

CANTON, Mass., Feb. 18.—The difficulty at the silk-mill, where 500 girl weavers recently struck, has been settled by arbitration between the proprietors and Knights of Labor. The employees are to get a 10 per cent. advance and are all at work.

Settled by Arbitration.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Feb. 18.—The trouble in the shoe factories continues and the help leave the shops as fast as they finish their work. Twenty factories will probably be closed by Saturday. Universal quiet reigns.

Demanding an Increase.

BATH, Me., Feb. 18.—The Knights of Labor Wednesday demanded an increase of from 50 to 75 cents a day in the wages of all ship builders. The New England company has contracts requiring 40,000 day's labor.

THEY GOT HIM AT LAST.

And Now What Will Louisiana Do About It?

MONROE, La., Feb. 18.—George Robinson, who shot and killed Willard Parker near this city on the night of Dec. 11 was taken from jail Tuesday night by a party of 100 men and hung near the scene of the tragedy. Robinson killed Parker in defense of his house and person. A party of six or eight white men went to his cabin to whip him on account of a difficulty he had with a young white man. Being refused admittance they threatened to break down the door when Robinson attempted to escape by the back entrance. Here Parker had been stationed to intercept the negro. Robinson fired on him shooting him through the breast and escaped to Bolivar county, Mississippi, where he was captured a few days ago at which time there was an attempt made to lynch him.

Heavy Bond for Mormon Cannon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 18.—When the train, having George Q. Cannon on board, arrived here, the prisoner was taken before Judge Kane, and gave bonds in the sum of \$45,000 for his appearance. The marshal says there is no doubt that Cannon attempted to escape when he jumped off the train Tuesday, but jumped at the wrong point, thus missing men who were to help him to get away. When recaptured he had two loaves of bread and a bottle of water in his pockets. His nose was broken by the fall. He offered the Nevada sheriff \$1,000 if he would let him go, and was assisted in this attempt by his companion, Arnold, who promised the sheriff a good position for life if he would agree.

Repairing Damages.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—On the Central Massachusetts railroad damage has been so far repaired that trains began running Wednesday morning between Boston and Hudson and the whole line is now open for traffic.

1886

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The place to buy your

Boots and Shoes

And all kinds of

FOOT WEAR

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES

Every day in the year.

—IS AT—

J. H. PRATT & CO'S

MAIN ST., DIXON, ILL.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE!

F. E. WRIGHT. J. H. PRATT.

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES.

Fire and Accident

J. V. THOMAS

Opera Block, Dixon.

PARIS

STEAM LAUNDRY!

226 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin Brothers, Proprietors.

Orders left at Todd's Store, Dixon, will receive prompt attention, at home prices, express free.

A. C. & E. F. Benjamin.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. A Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. M. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

DE LAND & CO'S

CA
AF
SALERATUS
SODA
Best in the World.
For sale by **TURNEY & HENESEY**

M. CAHILL,
The Tailor
And dealer in
WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

H. J. DREW,

—Dealer in—

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, POWDER, SHOT

And all kinds of

Sporting Supplies.

Re-Boring Shot Guns for CLOSE Shooting a Specialty.

Gun stocks crooked to any desired drop; so that the gun is actually "fitted to the hunter." Mr. Drew has quite a fame for this work. He has the

FINEST LOT OF GUNS

Outside the large cities. Sewing Machine Repaired and adjusted, and made to run as good as new. Remember the place on Galena Street, near the bridge, Dixon, Ill.

CLARK & ANDERSON.

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HOUSE, SIGN and CARRIAGE

PAINTING

Office over Rosenbalt's clothing
Dixon, Ill.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than any thing else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Im-mense pay sure for those who start at once. 576m 438yl STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

NON-EXPLOSIVE TUBULAR LAMP CO.

CHICAGO.
INCREASE your evening trade, decrease your expense, by using the cheapest light in the market. Superior to gas at one-fourth the expense. No entertaining merchant can afford to do without it. Just the thing for skating rinks. Send for catalogue or call when in city. N. E. T. LAMP CO. 47 South Jefferson St., Chicago

BAGGED A BARN-BURNER.

AN INCENDIARY WHO APPLIED THE TORCH FOR REVENGE.

In the Pursuit of Which He Destroys \$600,000 Worth of Property—Resistance to the Officers—The Story of His Capture by a Clever Detective.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—One of the landmarks of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was Mr. Henry Y. Leavitt's big barn at Great Barrington. It extended five stories above the ground and two below. Under one roof were stable, carriage-house, saw-mill, planning-mill, and storehouse for farm produce. The barn cost \$120,000, and was insured for \$125,000.

On the evening of July 7, 1885, it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Leavitt employed Detective Price of this city. Price suspected Michael O'Connell, who left two weeks before the fire occurred because his wages were not increased. O'Connell got work as a laborer on a new barn which was being built at Great Barrington for Mrs. Hopkins, the widow of the famous California millionaire. The lady's house cost between \$2,000,000, and \$3,000,000, and the barn \$500,000. Dr. Crane, Mrs. Hopkins' superintendent, reproved O'Connell for some neglect of duty, and, upon receiving an insolent reply, struck the laborer with his cane.

O'Connell tried to shoot Dr. Crane and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The officers found O'Connell barricaded in his house. He fired out of the windows and wounded one of them and escaped by a rear door. Several times he stealthily returned to visit his family. Last December Mr. Leavitt located O'Connell in Brooklyn, where his wife and children had joined him. Detective Price found that O'Connell was working as a laborer in South Brooklyn, and made his acquaintance.

Early in January Mrs. Hopkins' barn was burned. The crime was as great a sensation as Mr. Leavitt's blaze. Price then employed a young man to ingratiate himself into O'Connell's confidence and be with him night and day.

A few days ago the young man brought O'Connell into a liquor store in Seventh avenue where Price was. Price talked about dogs and said that he knew where some fine pups might be got cheap if anybody had nerve enough to burn a barn. O'Connell hinted that he would undertake the job for a consideration.

"But you have had no experience," objected Price.

"Oh, yes I have," said O'Connell. A short time later O'Connell was brought to a room which Price had hired. A door leading into another room had been removed, drapery put in its place, and a wardrobe stood in front of the drapery. In the little room Mr. Leavitt and a short-hand writer were posted while Price conversed with O'Connell. Gradually the laborer betrayed his secret and did not stop until he confessed to both the great Barrington fires.

On Monday an officer from Great Barrington arrived with a warrant for O'Connell's arrest on a charge of shooting the officer on Aug. 1. It was agreed that Price and O'Connell should burn a barn back of Fort Lee Tuesday night. They examined the place on Monday and had all their plans laid. O'Connell came to Price's room Tuesday night at dusk. The stenographer and Mr. Leavitt were behind the curtain. "Now we had better go," said Price at 9 o'clock. They went out and Price told O'Connell to go to Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street, while he and the other young man went for the horse and buggy. At the place indicated Detective Dunlop was waiting and arrested O'Connell. Under each arm the prisoner had a load of straw, oakum, and fuse to fire the Fort Lee barn. The value of the property in Great Barrington destroyed by O'Connell was about \$600,000.

BOYS IN BLUE IN SESSION.

Notes from the Indiana and Illinois G. A. R. Encampments.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 18.—Fully 2,000 Grand Army veterans and delegates attended the preliminary session of the Illinois grand encampment, G. A. R. at the state house Wednesday and listened to the addresses of Grand Commander S. S. Burdett of Washington and Commander W. W. Berry of Quincy. A resolution was adopted requesting the senators and representative of Illinois in congress to aid in the passage of Senator Ingalls' total disability arrangement of pension bill, while the Johnston bill which proposes to give a pension to every man who was in the army was not approved. The following were nominated for department commander: J. H. Freeman, of Aurora; J. L. Bennett, of Chicago; F. W. Scott, of Fairfield, and Philip S. Post, of Galesburg.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—The G. A. R. encampment of Indiana met here Wednesday. The attendance was large, and reports were read from various officials. Quite a sensation was produced by a delegate who introduced a preamble and resolutions denouncing Washington authorities for placing the United States flag at half-mast over the interior department on the death of Jacob Thompson, ex-Confederate and ex-secretary of the interior. The camp adopted it. The encampment endorsed the Johnston pension bill.

Sam Small on Agnostics.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—In the course of his sermon here Wednesday Sam Small, speaking of agnostics, said: "There's just one thing to say about such a man. He is either a fool or a liar. He is an idiot and can't understand, or is a liar and don't want to. If a man really wants Christ he can bring him to his heart. And the man who says he can't is a liar and makes God a liar. This is the plain, unvarnished English of it all. The proper name for what is known as an agnostic begins with an f, has lat in the end and two o's in the middle." He denounced theatre going, dancing and card-playing—especially progressive euchre—without stint.

Death of the Oldest Lawyer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The death of John Leavitt, probably the oldest lawyer in the United States is announced, at his home in this city. He was in the ninety-eighth year at the time of his death. He was one of the conspicuous leaders in politics, but was often branded as an inflexible, narrow-minded

executor. In 1844 and 1845 he was corporation counsel.

Another Revolution in Uruguay.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 18.—A revolution is in progress in Uruguay. The commotion is not yet very great, but if it is not quickly suppressed the government will be too weak to resist it effectually. The revolutionists have gained influence over some of the regiments of the line.

Roman Catholic Jubilee.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Archbishop Ryan has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the arch diocese of Philadelphia, in which, in accordance with letters from the pope, he announces a universal jubilee, to continue to the close of the year.

Hovering Between Life and Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—Mr. Henry Watterson's condition at midnight Wednesday was slightly worse. During the day, while able to recognize friends at his bedside, his mind wandered, and he could not be prevented from talking, to those who were in attendance, of his imaginary business engagements. To this talking is attributed the unfavorable change manifested in his condition, and, his physicians say has very much retarded, if not entirely prevented his recovery.

THE SPIRIT OF BOZZARIS.

Alive Among His Countrymen, Who Yearn for Turkish Gore.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—News from Greece and Serbia is of a very warlike character. The army reserve has been ordered to the colors and the navy increased, while the people are wrought up to the highest state of excitement and anger at the report that England will disable the Greek fleet unless Greece keeps the peace. There is also a report that Greece and Serbia are acting together, the latter having ordered its entire army on a six weeks' drill and contracted for great quantities of war munitions.

The members of the Greek legation admit that Mr. Gladstone's refusal to interfere on behalf of Greece with Turkey was a severe disappointment, but they claim that it will not deter Greece from assuming the responsibility of beginning hostilities. "Europe is loth to meddle with the eastern question as long as even nominal peace exists," said one of these gentlemen, "but it is a purely selfish dread. Nothing in history is more pusillanimous than Europe's treatment of our nation. The provisions of the treaty of Berlin, by which Turkey was ordered to turn Thessaly and Epirus over to us, have simply been deliberately ignored. Having guaranteed to return our property to us, they now make us fight for it or go without. Very well, we are prepared. And after we have struck the first blow, and war has actually begun, Europe can not avoid interference. She will have to support us or else stultify herself in the eyes of the world and in history by refusing to let us take what she gave us at the Berlin congress. She spirit of Bozzaris is not dead in Greece. Is the spirit of Byron dead in Europe? We do not believe the world will now for the first time turn upon an attempt to restore Greece's nationality. The very idea has aroused enthusiasm among all generous people.

"There are only 3,000,000 of us in Greece as it appears on the map, but there are 6,000,000 of our countrymen in the provinces held by Turkey, and they will spring to arms as soon as we offer them the opportunity. We are better sailors and as good fighters as the Turks, and we are not afraid to match ourselves against them. All that discourages us is the fear that after we have gained our rights, the same selfish indifference and cruel injustice on the part of the powers which has before defeated us will again thwart our righteous desire. No such fear of contingencies, however, shall prevent our doing our manifest duty as the descendants of the men of ancient Greece."

"PUT UP OR SHUT UP."

The Boston Slugger Reiterates His Ultimatum to Ryan.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Sullivan arrived here from Woonsocket at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. On seeing Ryan's letter, he promptly wrote off the following:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE: "I regret exceedingly that I was not home yesterday when Paddy Ryan's 'braggadocio letter' came, for I should have promptly telegraphed him to go and get some 'stuff,' and I was his man. The first I knew of his challenge was a few minutes ago, when I arrived here from Woonsocket. Mr. Ryan need not ask, 'who is really justified in calling himself the champion' for he well knows that I, John L. Sullivan, am the champion pugilist of the world, and when they defeat me, they can take off my laurels. I will not deviate one particle from my ultimatum, which is the same as you published—fight to a finish within six weeks after signing articles, with kid gloves for \$5,000 a side, only five friends of each man to be present. I am not desirous of again entering the ring, but so long as I live and am in as good condition as I am now, will hold the cake. I well understand how he feels, chafed on all sides as to having to succumb to a 'mere Boston boy,' as he termed me prior to our Mississippi City fight; yet he found out his mistake.

In conclusion, I will say that this ends all correspondence between Ryan and myself. Let him go and fight some other man, or either put up or shut up, for I will not fight him on any other terms. The idea of his fight for gate receipts, the winner to take 80 per cent., and the loser 20 per cent., just shows the world what a man is willing to do, take 20 cents on the dollar and receive a good pounding, just what he will get whenever he stands in front of JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Champion of the World."

John L. leaves this afternoon for Marlboro, where his company appears Thursday evening, but he will return to this city on Monday for a few hours to await the answer from the "champion paper fighter," as he terms Paddy Ryan.

The Troublesome Toledo Poles.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening citizens were alarmed by the report that a riot had broken out in the Polish settlement, and that trouble was anticipated. The report was confirmed by an alarm of fire, to which the department responded. Word was received

shortly after that the Polish Catholic church was in flames and that the Poles were assembling in crowds and threatening violence. All attempts to check the fire proved unavailing, and the church, a brick structure valued at about \$8,000, was completely destroyed. The Polish people boldly proclaimed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, inspired by the enemies of the Catholic priest. The priest's house was guarded during the fire by men armed with muskets.

The Old Man Was Fixed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—Quite a sensation was produced here Tuesday night by a young married lady, Mrs. Brooks, whose father and mother are quarreling in the divorce courts. She espouses the mother's side, and is trying to get pointers on the old man. With this design she blacked her face and otherwise fixed herself to look like a colored girl. She took with her a darky named "Tom," went to the police and demanded the arrest of her father, who, she said, was secreted in a room with a woman. The party repaired thither, but the old man was fixed. They walked right in and found him in bed reading the Bible.

Will Try the Scott Law Again.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18.—At a caucus of Republican legislators Wednesday night it was decided to pass at once another liquor tax like the Scott law, which was declared unconstitutional. The law now proposed will tax all saloons \$200 each, with no reference to the liquors sold, whether malt and vinous or spirituous. A majority of the caucus also favored a local option law, which will be put on passage when the tax law is passed. It will add \$2,000,000 annually to the state revenues.

Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 18.—Bills were introduced in the senate Wednesday providing that the state printer and state binder be elected at the general election in 1887 and remain in office four years; to prohibit teachers, members of college faculties, state and county superintendents, and members of the state board of examiners from using alcoholic and narcotic stimulants; prohibiting railroads from operating their trains on Sunday; a general bill affecting insurance companies preventing their pooling at any point, prohibiting removal of their cases to federal courts. The bill forbidding the transportation of bodies of persons dying of contagious or epidemic diseases and requiring all other bodies to be put in air-tight or antiseptic cases was passed.

Ten Gashes in His Head.

BELLAIRE, Mich., Feb. 18.—Suspicious have been entertained for several days that Peter Higgins, of Egho township, Antrim county, had been murdered, and a search was instituted about his place, resulting in the finding of his body under a pile of manure. Ten deep gashes in the back of the head, apparently cut by a heavy hoe, were the only marks of violence on the body. George Higgins, brother of the murdered man, has been arrested, and Mrs. Peter Higgins is under surveillance.

Bounced for Offensive Partisanship.

MATTOON, Ills., Feb. 18.—C. B. Bostwick, editor of The Matton Gazette, a Republican paper, who for a year past has been a special agent in the service of the war department, has been dismissed from the service. The notice from the secretary of war stated that the removal was on account of offensive partisanship.

Obituary.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 18.—Calvin S. Harrington, for the past twenty-three years in charge of the Latin department of Wesleyan university, died at his residence here Wednesday morning, aged 59 years.

Gough's Condition Very Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—At midnight Wednesday John B. Gough's condition was very serious.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 17. The market quotations on the board of trade today were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 February, opened 77½¢, closed 78½¢; March, opened 78½¢, closed 79½¢; May, opened 81¢, closed 81½¢; Corn—No. 2 February, opened and closed 37½¢; March, opened and closed 38½¢; April, opened 39½¢, closed 39½¢; Oats—No. 2 February, opened and closed 36¢; March, opened 36½¢, closed 36½¢; Pork—February, opened \$11.00, closed \$10.97½; March, opened \$11.00, closed \$10.97½; May, opened \$11.10, closed \$11.17½; Lard—February, opened \$10.94, closed \$10.95.

Live stock—The Union Stock yards report the following range of prices: Hogs—the market opened easy and prices weak and 5¢; 10¢; light grades, \$3.75@4.10; rough packing, \$3.80@4.10; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.00@4.50. Cattle—bulls, \$2.25@3.25; cows, \$2.00@3.75; stockers, \$2.75@4.15; natives, \$3.50@5.75. Sheep—Framed, good to choice, \$4.25@4.50; medium, \$3.50@4.10; culls and butchers, \$2.75@3.25.

New York, Feb. 17. Wheat—No. 1 red, 94¢; No. 2 red, 93¢; No. 3 red, 92¢; No. 4 red, 91¢; No. 5 red, 90¢; No. 6 red, 89¢; No. 7 red, 88¢; No. 8 red, 87¢; No. 9 red, 86¢; No. 10 red, 85¢; No. 11 red, 84¢; No. 12 red, 83¢; No. 13 red, 82¢; No. 14 red, 81¢; No. 15 red, 80¢; No. 16 red, 79¢; No. 17 red, 78¢; No. 18 red, 77¢; No. 19 red, 76¢; No. 20 red, 75¢; No. 21 red, 74¢; No. 22 red, 73¢; No. 23 red, 72¢; No. 24 red, 71¢; No. 25 red, 70¢; No. 26 red, 69¢; No. 27 red, 68¢; No. 28 red, 67¢; No. 29 red, 66¢; No. 30 red, 65¢; No. 31 red, 64¢; No. 32 red, 63¢; No. 33 red, 62¢; No. 34 red, 61¢; No. 35 red, 60¢; No. 36 red, 59¢; No. 37 red, 58¢; No. 38 red, 57¢; No. 39 red, 56¢; No. 40 red, 55¢; No. 41 red, 54¢; No. 42 red, 53¢; No. 43 red, 52¢; No. 44 red, 51¢; No. 45 red, 50¢; No. 46 red, 49¢; No. 47 red, 48¢; No. 48 red, 47¢; No. 49 red, 46¢; No. 50 red, 45¢; No. 51 red, 44¢; No. 52 red, 43¢; No. 53 red, 42¢; No. 54 red, 41¢; No. 55 red, 40¢; No. 56 red, 39¢; No. 57 red, 38¢; No. 58 red, 37¢; No. 59 red, 36¢; No. 60 red, 35¢; No. 61 red, 34¢; No. 62 red, 33¢; No. 63 red, 32¢; No. 64 red, 31¢; No. 65 red, 30¢; No. 66 red, 29¢; No. 67 red, 28¢; No. 68 red, 27¢; No. 69 red, 26¢; No. 70 red, 25¢; No. 71 red, 24¢; No. 72 red, 23¢; No. 73 red, 22¢; No. 74 red, 21¢; No. 75 red, 20¢; No. 76 red, 19¢; No. 77 red, 18¢; No. 78 red, 17¢; No. 79 red, 16¢; No. 80 red, 15¢; No. 81 red, 14¢; No. 82 red, 13¢; No. 83 red, 12¢; No. 84 red, 11¢; No. 85 red, 10¢; No. 86 red, 9¢; No. 87 red, 8¢; No. 88 red, 7¢; No. 89 red, 6¢; No. 90 red, 5¢; No. 91 red, 4¢; No. 92 red, 3¢; No. 93 red, 2¢; No. 94 red, 1¢; No. 95 red, 0¢; No. 96 red, -1¢; No. 97 red, -2¢; No. 98 red, -3¢; No. 99 red, -4¢; No. 100 red, -5¢.

St. Louis, Feb. 17. Wheat—Framed and light grades, No. 1 red, cash, 90¢; No. 2 red, cash, 89¢; No. 3 red, cash, 88¢; No. 4 red, cash, 87¢; No. 5 red, cash, 86¢; No. 6 red, cash, 85¢; No. 7 red, cash, 84¢; No. 8 red, cash, 83¢; No. 9 red, cash, 82¢; No. 10 red, cash, 81¢; No. 11 red, cash, 80¢; No. 12 red, cash, 79¢; No. 13 red, cash, 78¢; No. 14 red, cash, 77¢; No. 15 red, cash, 76¢; No. 16 red, cash, 75¢; No. 17 red, cash, 74¢; No. 18 red, cash, 73¢; No. 19 red, cash, 72¢; No. 20 red, cash, 71¢; No. 21 red, cash, 70¢; No. 22 red, cash, 69¢; No. 23 red, cash, 68¢; No. 24 red, cash, 67¢; No. 25 red, cash, 66¢; No. 26 red, cash, 65¢; No. 27 red, cash, 64¢; No. 28 red, cash, 63¢; No. 29 red, cash, 62¢; No. 30 red, cash, 61¢; No. 31 red, cash, 60¢; No. 32 red, cash, 59¢; No. 33 red, cash, 58¢; No. 34 red, cash, 57¢; No. 35 red, cash, 56¢; No. 36 red, cash, 55¢; No. 37 red, cash, 54¢; No. 38 red, cash, 53¢; No. 39 red, cash, 52¢; No. 40 red, cash, 51¢; No. 41 red, cash, 50¢; No. 42 red, cash, 49¢; No. 43 red, cash, 48¢; No. 44 red, cash, 47¢; No. 45 red, cash, 46¢; No. 46 red, cash, 45¢; No. 47 red, cash, 44¢; No. 48 red, cash, 43¢; No. 49 red, cash, 42¢; No. 50 red, cash, 41¢; No. 51 red, cash, 40¢; No. 52 red, cash, 39¢; No. 53 red, cash, 38¢; No. 54 red, cash, 37¢; No. 55 red, cash, 36¢; No. 56 red, cash, 35¢; No. 57 red, cash, 34¢; No. 58 red, cash, 33¢; No. 59 red, cash, 32¢; No. 60 red, cash, 31¢; No. 61 red, cash, 30¢; No. 62 red, cash, 29¢; No. 63 red, cash, 28¢; No. 64 red, cash, 27¢; No. 65 red, cash, 26¢; No. 66 red, cash, 25¢; No. 67 red, cash, 24¢; No. 68 red, cash, 23¢; No. 69 red, cash, 22¢; No. 70 red, cash, 21¢; No. 71 red, cash, 20¢; No. 72 red, cash, 19¢; No. 73 red, cash, 18¢; No. 74 red, cash, 17¢; No. 75 red, cash, 16¢; No. 76 red, cash, 15¢; No. 77 red, cash, 14¢; No. 78 red, cash, 13¢; No. 79 red, cash, 12¢; No. 80 red, cash, 11¢; No. 81 red, cash, 10¢; No. 82 red, cash, 9¢; No. 83 red, cash, 8¢; No. 84 red, cash, 7¢; No. 85 red, cash, 6¢; No. 86 red, cash, 5¢; No. 87 red, cash, 4¢; No. 88 red, cash, 3¢; No. 89 red, cash, 2¢; No. 90 red, cash, 1¢; No. 91 red, cash, 0¢; No. 92 red, cash, -1¢; No. 93 red, cash, -2¢; No. 94 red, cash, -3¢; No. 95 red, cash, -4¢; No. 96 red, cash, -5¢; No. 97 red, cash, -6¢; No. 98 red, cash, -7¢; No. 99 red, cash, -8¢; No. 100 red, cash, -9¢.

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MR. BEECHER'S SERMON.

THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR'S SUNDAY MORNING DISCOURSE.

We Are Heirs To a Kingdom Beyond Human Language to Describe—Heirs of God Jointly With Jesus Christ, Our Elder Brother.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mr. Beecher's opening prayer this morning contained this allusion to the events of the past few days:

"O, Lord God, Thou art striking down one and another on every side of us, the chiefs and the leaders. Grant that we may behold this thick-coming death without pallor or alarm. May we behold but the march of life and all the results that our fathers have seen. May we not cling to life with over-tenacious desire. Sanctify to this great nation all Thy providences. May those that live, taking regard to those that have departed, avoid their errors and copy their virtues, and raise Thou up, generation after generation, men that better and better shall serve justice and purity."

Mr. Beecher's sermon was from the text Romans viii, 28. "All things work together for good to them that love God." He said: We must interpret this passage in the atmosphere of the chapter in which it stands. It will not do to give it a wide and secular interpretation. All things do not work for good, unless you have the right standard of goodness with which to compare these results. And in order to come, therefore, to the right view, we must go back in this chapter, which is, in some respects, the profoundest of all that ever were written by human hand or were the product of human thought.

The 7th chapter of Romans is relative to the Jewish faith. It was a chapter of deliverance as it were from the domination of the law, and a persuasive to abandon the Mosaic law and to come under the higher one; namely, the spiritual law that is in Jesus Christ. And so he had shown that the mere legalism of man, or one that sought righteousness by a faithful fulfillment of the works of the law, never attained to rest or to peace, and the more rigorous their obedience, the more sensitive their conscience became, and there was no such thing as real rest and deep heartedness. And then he bursts out of that chapter, and enters triumphantly into the 8th, touching upon the condition of humanity under the influence of Christ and the Christ-life. And it is upon that we go back to the 16th and 17th verses. "The Spirit itself," he says, "beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together."

This is a glimpse behind the veil. There is nothing in life, as at present, that would lead one to suppose that he was the heir of God. Over against the universal consciousness of ignorance, of sin, and of penal suffering, comes in this burst of triumph—that, after all, we are heirs. It is a vague something; what, exactly, we do not know. But there is something beyond our perceptions of life, something beyond the outcome of physical cause and effect, something beyond the constructions we have made in art, in music, in domestic life, in everything in this world that has sprung from the minds of men; something far beyond that. There is a history going on outside of our mortal recognition; a great and glorious procedure is being developed, which the ear cannot hear, nor the eye discern, nor the hands touch, and with which we can have no direct personal communication such as we have with each other; and the darkened sphere of this terraqueous globe lies or moves within a vast spiritual sphere which is filled full of extraordinary developments and phenomena; a kingdom beyond human language to describe. How glorious! And we are the heirs of it—heirs of God, jointly with Jesus Christ, our elder brother. Something too large to be depicted it is; a thing beyond; no glass can resolve it. But this heirship is the golden thread that holds us to this vision—this sketch, indefinite and uncolored yet; beyond the bounds and confines of time and sense.

Imagination itself, weaving the threads of history into romance, catches at the idea of heirship, its inspiration and its wonderful power of producing vitality of feeling. Now, when it is declared that we are heirs of God, we gasp. What is God? Where is God? What is the treasure of God? And to help us a stepstone is put before us: "Joint heirs with Jesus." That does lift us up, along the line of love, nobility, friendship, all that undivided light that dimly shines behind Jesus in the far upper and beyond; we are heirs with Him to everything there is there—power, wisdom, beauty, purity, truth; yea, and qualities that never have been revealed in human experience, and that therefore have neither name nor even shadow of existence; the boundless possibility of development in the faraway universe—we are heirs to them all. We are moving toward our estate. This is very dim in the wording, but the moment that one catches it up and solves it by imagination and the reason, it stretches out and out endlessly.

But this wonderful opalescent vision of glory—the moment a man is thinking about it, down shoots a scintilla pain or a rheumatic twinge, or a gust of cold, as the man sits in his unstopped or unchinked cottage; or the dun of the creditor, or the various importunities which surround him, and his vision collapses. He says:

"Here I am, a poor, miserable wretch; what's all this future glory to me?" The apostle then goes into that spirit, "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God." This heirship is neither to be considered as a flighty dream of poetic imagination, nor to be quenched by bringing up over it all the cold waves of adversity which beat upon you, and all the troubles of this mortal time. And then he gives a flash of philosophy without limiting it or defining or carrying it out in any way; interpreting through the ages, but beginning to be somewhat conceived by the advances of our knowledge of things now. "The earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God."

That is what life means. That is what the yearning means that men are undergoing. "For the manifestation"—that is to say, the

development, the disclosure in us of our sonship. All the whining miseries of life—what are they, to be considered any more than that the darkness of the night is indispensably necessary for us to see the stars; and all our sorrows are but a revelation of the coming manifestation of our sonship and heirship.

"For the creature was made subject to vanity" (that is to say mutableness, changeableness, evanescence; the power of exaltation only for depression; those revolutions that toss men like a boat upon the bosom of the sea; subject to these conditions out of which come so many groans, so many tears, so much sorrow). He was made subject to vanity "not willingly."

God never asked a man whether he had rather be born in Africa or Asia. He never asked a man beforehand whether he would rather be black or white; whether he ought to be in a civilized land or in the denseness of the forest. He never asked him whether he would be born at all; never asked him what his choice would be as to a well regulated world or sphere, or a disordered one just like this one. Man had no choice about it.

I don't ask my seeds whether they want to be planted or don't want to be planted. I'm going to have a garden, and I take my own seeds and put them where I please. I have a purpose that is quite independent of any volition, if you might suppose there was one, in seeds. And now, he says, the creature was made subject to this mutability, evanescence, changing, vain world not willingly; then why? "By reason of Him that hath subjected the same in hope." By reason of the will of God, that hath made this thing for the sake of that wonderful disclosure that shall come by and by, in the consummation of this great scene of human experience. "Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." They shall be delivered. You scarcely believe it, do you? Nothing that shows likelihood of it. No, nothing in the condition of mankind all over the world that looks like deliverance into glorious liberty, life, blessed and noble liberty. It shall be, but there is no sign of it yet.

For this world is like the tuning room in the orchestra. As men come in, what do they hear but thrum, thrum, thrum, the squeal of the violin, the rough coughing of the bass viol, the shriek of the flutes, and every instrument talking by itself, and going on in a mixture that is anything but agreeable to any ear except that of a savage. Yet out of all that confusion and noise, and screwing and unscrewing, by and by come the affluent melodies of Mozart or the grand march of Beethoven himself. This world is a tuning room; not yet symphonic by a great way. "The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God; for we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now." Labor pain. That is to say, there is a great birth to take place. This whole vast system is to issue in a glorious development. And all the sorrows, mistakes, sins, sufferings—all this whole visible creation; all these sorrows and pains are labor pains; and there is to be a glorious issue beyond, somewhere.

"Not only they, but ourselves also." Not only is this world created in its imperfect, apparent condition, so that nothing is regular and systematic, and going onward; not only is that so, and not only is there to be a wonderful development of this system of creation, this epoch or period of it, in the grand future, but we have also acted in ourselves all the symptoms of it. Not only they, but ourselves which have the first fruits of the spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption—to wit, the redemption—of our body. We are shut up in these appetites, that are largely the occasion of mortal sins, and yet we have in ourselves the symptoms of release, of regeneration out of them, and of a glorious disclosure.

We are saved, not by anything that we actually experience or see. We are saved by hopes. But hope that is seen is not hope. For what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for that which we see not then do we with patience wait for it.

"The spirit itself maketh intercession for us, with groanings; that cannot be uttered; and He that searcheth the heart knoweth what is the mind of the spirit, because He maketh intercession with the saints according to the will of God."

So, then, all those aspirations that make life within behind us and seem worthless; all those yearnings for we know not what; all that sense of grossness, valuelessness, folly of life and the uselessness of living, which afflict men, which afflict me, and in hours make me wish it were over—what do all these things mean? They mean that God's spirit is working in us; and these yearnings are not poetry—they are translation; they mean glorification; they mean that the eagle is restless in his egg, and though he does not know how to fly, nor even how to get out, he is an eagle still. And to one that understands these quiverings of life in him, they are preparatory to his release and to his upward flying.

And so these vagrant desires that the soul often has; those intense condemnations of life that spring from the judgment seat of our moral consciousness; those aspirations, and the despair that come with aspirations; all these elements, saith the apostle, do not mean that your coffee was strong and that you are super-nervous, or that it was weak and you have lost your vital spirits—though such instrumentalities may enter into the condition at times. It means that when men long for a higher life, or nobler consciousness, that is the Spirit of God sighing in them, as it were—breathing through them—and foretelling that which is to come. And here the declaration of the text comes in: "All things work together for good to them that love God."

What does it mean? It has nothing to do with our outward life. It is this soul-life of which the apostle has been speaking. He asks how we are to get rid of our enlarged passions and appetites. Jesus is the new life; His inspiration gives the development of that which is spiritual, rational, noble in you; and that which you find flickering in you is merely a hint of that which is beyond. Your life is not completed here. It lies yet outside of horizons, beyond the closed heaven of faith itself; but you have the symptoms in this life. Your very yearnings and unsatisfied long-

ings are pointing one way, and saying, "Beyond, beyond; your life is there, the night here."

The recognition of this mortal struggle, and the conditions of it as thus set forth, ought to bring comfort. They do to me. The mystery of sin, folly, mistake, suffering, is insoluble from any lower point of view than this. When I read this chapter it reminds me of what I have heard in the concert room in "Der Freischütz," or in some of Wagner's symphonies, or in the great master of masters, Beethoven, where some tempted soul is represented as being thrown under the influence of passions and weird spirits, and the music shrieks and thunders, and it would seem as though upon the mountain of temptation everything was wrapped in darkness or had but lurid light, and the whole is wail upon wail, hideous cacophony, until by and by, as it were, afar off, one hears some Christian choir, that swells into an anthem, and as the shrieks and the wails seem to lose power it advances in fullness of tone and spreads abroad until at last, as if amid the tears of those that listen, the whole scene is conquered by the advancing melody and the glorious harmony. So when I look upon life, and hear the shriek of war and the troubles of men, I hear too, from afar, those deep sounds of a coming glory. And with the ages they shall grow deeper and spread wider, and at last the whole universe itself, in triumphal procession, shall join, and the glory shall be to Him that sitteth upon the throne, and the Lamb forever.

REV. SAM JONES.

Sayings of the Celebrated Southern Revivalist.

Most men when they feel mean feel natural.

I can't bribe God's grand jury, nor defy the court that tries me at the last day.

"I have doubts," says one. Well, you just quit your doubts and you will quit doubting.

If a man hasn't enough religion to pray in his family he hasn't enough to take him to heaven.

What is culture worth if it is but the whitewash of a rascal? I would rather be in heaven learning my A, B, C's than in hell reading Greek.

Dignity is the starch of the shroud. The more dignity a fellow has the nearer dead he is. I expect to be as dignified as any of you when I get into my coffin.

If you will let me, I will cut the last ligament that binds you to a life of sin, and let you swim out into the bottomless, boundless ocean of God's saving love.

There are old money lenders in this city who, if they were to get to heaven, would not be there three weeks before they would want to set up a brokerage and corner lot business.

I would rather associate with a hog than with a man who drinks whisky. A man might associate with a hog until he becomes hoggish, but he would not become a drunkard. Just as morals are above manners, so a hog is a better associate than a drunkard.

Thank God, society is down in the ashes one more time this side of hell—even your own society! And you will never get the ashes off until you come to God. When you come to where you would rather please God than to please society you are getting about right.

I would rather associate with a dog than with a profane swearer. This may sound strange; but I know what I am talking about. A man may associate with a dog until he becomes doggish; but a swearer can make him hellish. A man's affinities determine who he is and what he is.

Going to church is like going shopping; you generally get what you go for—no more, no less. A woman will go into a store where there is \$100,000 worth of goods, buy a paper of pins and walk out. That was all she came for. You get about what you come to church for.

There are more good women to the square foot in this city than I ever saw anywhere; but I want every woman in this city to fall in love with the Lord Jesus Christ, and then your town will be well-nigh redeemed. I praise God for a good wife and a good mother.

I can't defy the great God who will try me at the last day, any more than I could rush up into the face of the great God who, in the beginning, held a flaming mass of eternity in his red right hand, while every spark that flew from it made a world. He is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

Just a little party! What is a little party? It is a big party in short clothes. What is a big party? It is the anteroom to a ballroom. And what is a ballroom? It is the anteroom to a German. And what is a German? It is hugging set to music, and the anteroom to eternal disgrace. And what is eternal disgrace? It is hell-fire—that's it. Whenever you hear that I have had a little party at my house you can just say that Mr. Jones is dead. He died last night.

Foods Used by the Indian Races.

There are now at the National Museum at Washington more than 500 varieties of the foods used by the Indian races.

The Port of Sebastopol.

The Russian government it is claimed, is the most despotic one in the world, especially in regard to the public works. When the first railroad was proposed, the engineers drew up their plans so that the many important places between Moscow and St. Petersburg should be benefited by the road, but the emperor simply drew a straight line between the two cities, and the road had to be built according to the imperial ideas.

It is now intended to restore the port of Sebastopol to its pristine importance as a trading and maritime center, and to carry this into effect the entire commercial port is to be transferred from the southern to the northern part of the bay. This decision practically involves the transfer of the whole of the trade of Sebastopol from the south harbor, the part besieged by the allied troops in 1854, to one of the inlets on the northern side. The former will then be used exclusively for naval purposes, and two or three years will suffice to render it as full of activity and as powerful as in the time preceding the Crimean war. The cost of the transfer of the port will not fall short of £1,000,000 to the state, which does not include the losses incurred by the merchants and steamship owners, who will receive no compensation from the government. —San Francisco Chronicle.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

A fifty cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is fully equal in intrinsic value to a dollar bottle of any other preparation in use. Sold by Turney & Hennessy. 847 657y1

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not dry up a cold, but loosens and relieves it. It aids expectoration, opens the secretions and frees the system of the poisons of a cold. Its soothing, strengthening and healing powers have won for it the title of the best made. Every one who uses it says it's a good medicine. Sold by Turney & Hennessy.

John C. Rouse, Druggist, Urbana, Ia., Says: "Every body that knows Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, wants it in preference to any other." Sold by Turney & Hennessy.

Cure your cold while you can, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will do it. Sold by Turney & Hennessy.

FOR RENT.

Three good farms. Enquire of F. B. Hubbard, at Land office, Bridge St., Sterling. 84612 646t1

A New Harness Shop.

In addition to my carriage trimming I have added a full line of harnesses, collars, whips, combs and everything in the line of harness making and carriage trimming. I have engaged the services of a first class harness maker. All kinds of work will be promptly and neatly done at reasonable prices. All work warranted. Hoping to receive your patronage I remain, CHAS. HUGUET. 847 654m1.

TO TAX PAYERS:

Being obliged to close up my books on personal property on the tenth of March, I would suggest to the tax payers of Dixon Township that such taxes must be closed before that day. 847w3 W. J. BARRY, Collector.

MIDDLE AGE MEN who lack vigor and vitality should use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. It gives nutriment to the brain and is a tonic to the physical system. For sale by Tillson & Hayden.

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

D. M. Luker, at the Nachusa House barber shop and bath rooms is always on hand and ready to serve customers.

Tillson & Hayden wish to state that they have at last found an article they can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure they guarantee to the public Acker's English remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Lung Troubles. 14869

Wood.

Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. M. McROBERTS.

J. W. Dysart, tax collector of Nachusa Township, can be found at the store of E. A. Bodwell every Saturday. Those wishing to pay taxes will please call. 6511f

Tillson & Hayden wish to make an assertion, which they can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. We claim for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantee for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphilis and all blood disorders. It frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask us about it. 598y1

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Farmers Notice.

I have a superior quality of "Sea Island" spring wheat for sale for seed. This wheat yielded over twenty bushels per acre last season. 6611f A. G. JUDD.

Farmers should call and see the new wire and picket fence now being made at the factory, next door south of Keith's blacksmith shop, on Peoria st., Dixon. 817w3

Dyeing and Cleaning

Of all kinds, on Second street, west of arch, by S. LATHROP. 816121

As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from seurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores the hair, when faded or gray, to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

Tillson & Hayden would specially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all disease arising from a deranged stomach. With the free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible. 598y1

Lounge For Sale.

A very good article for sale cheap; enquire at this office. 662w1

Charters & Dimick, Real Estate and Loan Agents

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums of \$1,000 to \$10,000 at 6½ and 7 per cent. interest.

FIRE, LIGHTNING & TORNADO Insurance.

In reliable companies. Farms in Lee County for sale; Western Lands for sale, or trade them for Lee Co. Farms and assume a Mortgage.

Houses for Rent; Rents Collected

C. C. GODFREY

—Dealer in—

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

Finest line of

Canned Goods

IN THE CITY.

Choice Brands Tobacco and Cigars

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MAIN STREET, DIXON.

J. P. LUDDEWICK
The East Main Street
LIVERY STABLE,
Has the Finest Assortment of
Cutters, & Cutters,
IN THE CITY.
Terms Reasonable for Cash

DOWNS' PATENT

SELF-ADJUSTING CORSETS



The above cut is a correct representation, showing a Corded Center Piece with covered Silk Elastic Gores above and below, which allow of perfect freedom in stooping, sitting, or reaching the arm above the head, as the Corset adapts itself to every motion of the body, and gives grace to the wearer, and is at the same time, the most perfect Corset in the market. None genuine unless stamped on inside of Corset. For sale by

STERN BROS.,
Dixon, Ill., January 12th, 1886.

To the Stockholders of the Dixon Gas Light Co.: Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of said company, held at its office, on February 16th, A. D. 1886, at half past two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such Stockholders the question of change of name and increase of capital stock of said company. By order of Board of Directors. 664w1